

# Converting Colors

XYZ(112.8005, 74.7472,  
73.1481)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(112.8005, 74.7472, 73.1481)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(65.8615, 50.6716,  
71.2751)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9ED8
RGB	255, 158, 216
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3804, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	324°, 100%, 81%
HSV	324°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751
YIQ	193.6150, 39.1940, 38.6020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

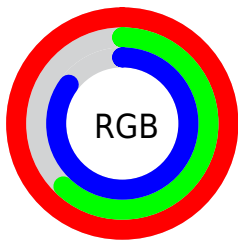
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 158, 216
Decimal	16752344
CIE Lab	76.48, 43.83, -14.21
CIE LCh	76, 46.080, 342.041
Yxy	50.6716, 0.3507, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942424 (0xFFFF9ED8)
YUV	193.6150, 11.0358, 53.8346
Hunter-Lab	71.1840, 40.5814, -9.5371

# Details

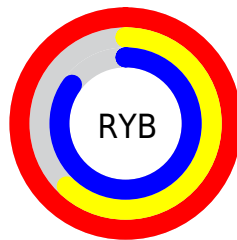
The XYZ color **65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **59.9405, 82.8212, 65.6535**, and the grayscale version is **50.9727, 53.6273, 58.4001**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3366, 76.5731, 104.9955**, and **34.4093, 24.3442, 36.6035** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6701, 42.3442, 63.2077**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.0405, 60.8412, 80.0810**.

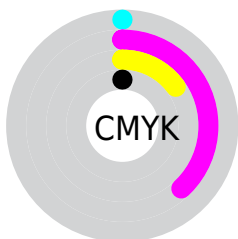
# Distribution



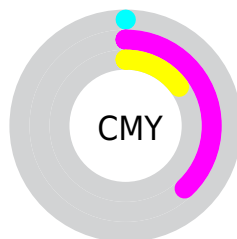
- Red (100%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.8615, 50.6716,  
71.2751

65.8615, 50.6716,  
71.2751

435.3778,  
389.2865, 483.9241

48.4273, 35.9473,  
52.0835

112.3464, 91.1692,  
122.7235

34.3780, 24.3935,  
36.6889

142.1277,  
117.7112, 155.8173

23.3484, 15.6258,  
24.6729

176.7554,  
148.9613, 194.3824

14.9731, 9.2597,  
15.6167

216.5950,  
185.3039, 238.8371

8.8867, 4.9110,  
9.1019

262.0116,  
227.1233, 289.6001

4.7239, 2.1951,  
4.7100

313.3707,

2.1193, 0.7173,

274.8040, 347.0899

2.0224

371.0377,  
328.7302, 411.7251

■ 0.6997, 0.0000,  
0.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.8615, 50.6716,  
71.2751

■ 65.8615, 50.6716,  
71.2751

■ 60.6701, 42.3442,  
63.2077

■ 72.0405, 60.8412,  
80.0810

■ 56.4048, 35.7393,  
55.8492

■ 79.2561, 72.9497,  
89.6471

■ 53.0027, 30.7334,  
49.1716

■ 87.5587, 87.0950,  
99.9978

■ 50.3913, 27.1837,  
43.1429

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.4847, 24.9214,  
37.7264

■ 47.1674, 23.7179,  
32.8752

■ 46.9461, 23.5424,  
31.9779

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



60.2348, 50.6716, 98.8675



65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



66.4129, 50.6716, 45.7836

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



44.7609, 50.6716, 20.3677



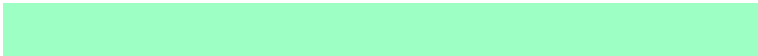
36.7921, 50.6716, 93.8044

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



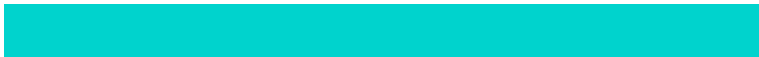
65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



59.9405, 82.8212, 65.6535

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



33.6042, 50.6716, 65.7650



65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



37.8205, 50.6716, 26.7271

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



53.4975, 50.6716, 21.0326



33.9565, 50.6716, 41.6989



43.1933, 50.6716, 114.3319



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



63.7524, 50.6716, 33.4876



33.9565, 50.6716, 41.6989



35.3459, 50.6716, 84.6394

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



65.8628, 50.6738, 71.2761



84.9823, 82.6856, 96.8474



53.2526, 43.5198, 100.2012



17.9444, 17.2795, 20.4258



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



65.8628, 50.6738, 71.2761



61.6505, 43.8970, 64.7926



60.5084, 48.5321, 43.0807



18.4654, 18.1695, 21.0678



24.6062, 12.3318, 17.1084



2.4499, 1.2223, 1.9505



# Inverse Universe

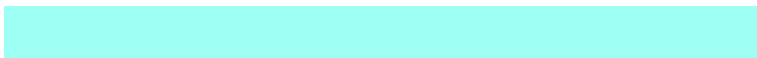
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.8628, 50.6738, 71.2761



61.6505, 43.8970, 64.7926



66.3892, 85.4007, 99.6119



18.4654, 18.1695, 21.0678



24.6062, 12.3318, 17.1084

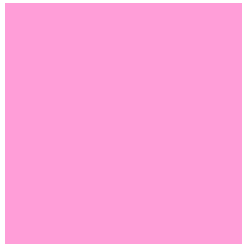


2.4499, 1.2223, 1.9505



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

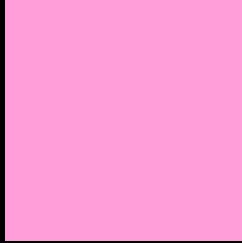
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8615, 50.6716,

71.2751.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751

### Protanopia

51.2707, 51.0618, 86.5105

### Deuteranopia

51.9243, 50.8544, 68.7072



## Tritanopia

61.2747, 50.6338, 48.6633

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



## Protanomaly

55.1218, 49.8296, 80.8416



## Deuteranomaly

56.2537, 50.3695, 69.7082



## Tritanomaly

62.5796, 50.3419, 56.2878

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

55.5034, 51.9109, 62.9716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(255, 158, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 158, 216)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 158, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 158, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 158, 216) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 158, 216) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 158, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158, 216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.8615, 50.6716, 71.2751 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 158, 216) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
158, 216) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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